SUBJECT :- COMPUTER APPLICATION (Internal Activities)

Submitted to
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Search Engines

A search engine is a software system that is designed to carry out web searches. They search World Wide Web in a systematic way for information specified in a textual web search query. Search results are generally presented in a line of results, often referred to as search engine result pages. The information may be e a mix of links to web pages images videos in graphics articles research papers and other types of files. Some search engines also mind that are available in databases or open directories. Unlike web directory is which are maintained only by human editors search engines also maintain real-time information by running and algorithm on a wave crawler. Internet content that is not capable of being searched by a web search engine is generally described as the deep web.

List of Search Engines

- Duckduckgo

Duckduckgo is a popular search engine known for protecting the privacy of our users. Unlike Ask.com they are quite open about who they used to generate new things. This search engine is used for best all time movies.

- Bing

Bing is the default search engine in Microsoft web browser. At Bing they are always striving to make it a better search engine but it's got a long way to go there.

- Google

Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin came up with the idea that websites are referenced by other websites are more important than others.

- Yahoo

Yahoo and Bing compete more with each other than with Google. A recent report on market share dotkom tells us that Yahoo have a market share of 7.68 percent. Yahoo is now powered by Bing. It shares several features and results with being but it cannot be forgotten as the first search engine even though Google.

- Yandex

Yandex search engine is the fifth most popular search engine worldwide.

Thus we can describe about the various search engines.

Citation and Bibliography

Introduction

There are several terms that are used interchangeably by the students that includes **citation**, bibliography, references and documentation. In general, they think that all of them mean the same. If all of them mean the same then why there are so many terms to identify them, why not a single one. In reality, there is a slight difference between each of them and the difference must be understood in order to use them properly. Here in this article we will see what does each of these mean, specifically, in the next articles we will discuss how to use them in research.

- **Citation**

  Citation is a way to acknowledge work of others that you have used in your research. Citation includes both the parenthetical reference inside the text where you have used it and the bibliography that enlists all those references and their details. Inside the text the researcher mentions in alphabets or numbers the reference that is described with the same alphabet or number at the the end of your manuscript. This is only a general idea of how citation is done and there are several different styles in citation. There are 3 to 4 citation styles and each university or research organization follows one of these. The researcher has to use that style to cite the references in his work.

- **Bibliography**

  Bibliography is the list of references that are provided by the author at the end of his manuscript, to clearly acknowledge the work of writers that he has used in his research. It is usually provided in alphabetical order. There are several other ways too.

- **References**

  References are the bibliographic information that directs you to the source that you have cited in between the text.

- **Documentation**

  Documentation covers all types of citation, references and bibliography. You can use any method to document the source that you have used in your writing. Documentation is a bit general term and it is used in any kind of writing whether it is a research or not. Documentation means providing references for the source or the text that you have used in your research. You can use any method to do it and there are no hard and fast styles like there are for citation.

- **Quotation**

  Quotation means the use of text from someone else's research that is used word by word the same without any alteration. No reproduction is involved in quotation. Quotation is often enclosed in quotation marks. Quotation should be cited properly inside the text as well as at the end of your manuscript.

- **Acknowledgment**

  Acknowledgment is the expression of thanks to all those people who helped in the completion of your research. It does not require any sort of documentation, you just need to mention their names and the kind of help that they provided to you at the beginning of your research

What do you mean by internet ethics and information reliability? How both of them affect research. Explain with the examples

Internet ethics is a really broad term. It basically refers to the analysis of the role that the internet plays in what philosophers call the development of the good life - the kind of life that we want for ourselves, for society over all, the kinds of people we want to be. Is the internet playing a positive role in the development of that kind of life or is it hampering us in some way?

And there are a lot of issues that fall under that umbrella. Everything from the role that social media plays in the creation of human relationships, to privacy, to net neutrality, to the whole question of who has and doesn't have access to the internet, to the development of the big data ecosystem, the kind of data that's collected, by whom and about whom, and for what purposes. There are a variety of questions that fall under that term and increasingly new questions because the internet has some connection to every aspect of our lives.

- **Privacy**

One of the most interesting ethical questions on internet ethics revolves around privacy online. Can the internet continue to be a medium that invites creativity and freedom of expression and freedom of sharing information across borders even as it's becoming a tool of mass surveillance, either from corporate entities or from governments or from both?

Increasingly we find that people are concerned that their personal data is being collected and stored and used in a variety of ways that they're not really aware of, that they don't want to have used against them, or in ways that they don't anticipate, and it's becoming really a problem for what had been a fantastic way to allow people to communicate.

Beyond the domain name the authority of web page can be a selected from the page itself the name of the authors should be clearly visible in the header or footer of the web page with contact information email phone number and address provided if the author is fleeted with an organization this information should be clearly evident on the webpage you should scrutinize the authors education experience and reputation in the field you are investigating that is easily accomplished by finding biographical information and by looking for a review by the author.

Closely connected to the authority of webpage in reality of the data found at that internet site evidence that the information is reliable can be determined by observing the information presented on the website is of a author organization if the data article from books or sources subject to quality control process if the site itself is an online journal that is referred by editors or other experts in the field

This chapter is about writing about the procedure of the research this includes a discussion of reliability validity and the ethics of research and writing the level of detail about these issues various across Texas but the reality and validity of the study must feature in the text sometimes these issues are evident from the research instruments and analysis and sometimes these are referred to explicitly Li this chapter includes the following sections technical information of a internal and external research ethics examples reporting on reality writing about validity reporting on ethics writing about research procedure

Thus we can describe about the internet ethics and information reliability and its effect on the research.

What are the publishing tools how these tools help during conduct of your research work?

There are many publishing tools and these are described thus

1. Scrivener

Scrivener is the industry standard for writers working on books. It is a desktop application that creates files as projects inside which you can store your entire manuscript organized by parts, chapters, and subchapters, along with all of your reference notes, comments, research materials, and much more. When it's time to compile a complete manuscript, Scrivener will export just about any type of file format you want from plain text to Word to a pdf. It also will automatically format your manuscript based on standard presets you select for the type of book you're writing. If you're writing a novel versus a nonfiction business book some of the page formatting with change according to standard formats for the different genres.

2. Google Docs

If you're someone who might feel that Scrivener is a bit much for your needs then our next choice for managing your manuscript is **Google Docs**—and, yes, we do prefer it over Microsoft Word. Here's why: does everything that Word can do, and it's less bloated and more user-friendly. Not to mention that keeping your material online in the cloud allows you to access it from any device, which gives you more flexibility for when, where, and how to work on your book (as in, you don't have to be at home working on your desktop all of the time).

3. Post-it Notes

Sometimes you need to spread out and see all of your ideas at once. Post-it Notes are a great tool for this (and if you skipped straight to this chapter, don't miss **chapter 1** where Pat goes into detail on his process for getting started on his book manuscript with Post-its).

4. Rev.com

Rev is a tool that records and transcribes audio, which you can use to dictate your book. There are several reasons why you might find dictating your book to be incredibly helpful in getting your material out of your

head and down on paper. You might be someone who gets ideas out more easily if you're talking. You may find that sections of your book that are harder to get out by sitting down to type. Or you may want to make the most of a long commute by multitasking with dictating sections of the book that you can then edit and arrange later on.

5. Kindle Direct

If you have been in the writing and publishing space or following self-published authors who primarily use Amazon to publish and sell their books, you may know that getting a print book on Amazon used to require yet another vendor called Create Space. At the end of 2018, Amazon acquired Create Space and merged it with **Kindle Direct Publishing**, its publishing services for Kindle books. That means KDP now offers publishing for both Kindle and printed books.

6. Amazon Advantage

In the history of independent and self-publishing, one of the biggest mysteries and hurdles for independent authors to overcome is making their physical books available for pre-order in advance of their publish date on Amazon. It's an option for Kindle books with KDP, but for some reason not for physical books.

7. NEWTYPE

We don't blame you if trying to figure out Amazon and all of its idiosyncrasies sounds nightmare-ish. If it's something you'd rather avoid altogether, consider a hybrid publishing partner like we talked about in **chapter 5**.

8. Literary Agent

Regardless of whether you self-publish, you might want to consider a literary agent to handle international rights of your book if you'd like to see it translated and published in other countries. Even if you get a traditional book deal, your publisher will buy the rights to your book typically for a specific country or region. In the United States, for example, publishers buy North American rights, which gives them the right to distribute and sell the book in North America only.

9. Book Launch Team

When you're ready to release your book into the world, you want to create as much buzz as possible around the release date and one of the best ways to do that is with a dedicated book launch team. A book launch team is a group of volunteers that you recruit with an incentive, usually a fee advance copy of your book, to help promote the book during your launch week.

10. Calendly

If you plan to do any interviews (podcast or otherwise) to promote your book (and of course we think that you should!), then make friends with **Calendly**. It's a tool that will make scheduling so much easier and eliminate the back-and-forth of "that doesn't work, how about this instead" emails. *[Full Disclosure: As an affiliate SPI earns a commission if you purchase through this link.]*

11. Social Media

It should go without saying that if you're going to publish a book, you need an audience—an audience who will buy and read your book—and the most cost-effective way to do that is via social media. It's also the best way to share your process and start talking about your book as soon as you start writing it, or even before you start writing it as Pat did with *Will It Fly?*

12. Teachable

What happens when your book is published and people who have never heard of you buy it, read it, and love what you have to say? Awesome, right?

Yes, awesome! Except…how do you know who these people are? You don't have a way to reach them, unless they Google you and start following you. And even then, how do you know if your new followers are people who read your book?

The Help of the Tools In Research

The tools in this chapter are a handful of the top resources that Pat and the rest of us here at Team SPI recommend for getting the most success out of your book writing and publishing journey. But there is one thing we didn’t touch on in this chapter, which offers aspiring authors a more in-depth look at what a book can really do for you and your business. And that is learning from other experienced authors and book professionals for additional perspectives on how you can strategize and leverage your book as a true asset for your brand.

Thus we can describe about the publishing tools and theirs help in the research.